dendrites grew was pure white and free from such specks. It seemed that the material of the dendrites is abstracted from the rock and by some segregating force built up into tree-like forms. An examination of their structures showed that the dendrites were quite amorphous and that very frequently the upper extremities of their branches were thicker than the stem portion, as though some concretionary or capillary force acted most powerfully at the growing points. No crystalline structure was apparent, the dendrites being bounded throughout by curved lines. It looked as though they might have grown by a succession of concentric metallic shells.

It was remarked that these dendrites were quite different from those in muscovite and other crystals, which, frequently derived from the substance of the crystal, have been so influenced by its structure as to become often pseudomorphic. It was noted that there are several distinct kinds of dendrites. They may be internal, as in moss agate; or external, as in the case now described. They may also be either crystalline or amorphous. The crystalline dendrites are subdivided into those which have been free to crystallize of their own accord, and into those which have been influenced by the crystalline structure of the mineral in which they exist. Examples of each were cited.

*On a Jurassic Sand.*—Mr. LEWIS directed attention to a fine sand of considerable extent and depth, which he had found underlying the lower Cretaceous plastic clay. If this clay, as is supposed, is the base of the Cretaceous formation, the sand below it may be of Jurassic age. There is a fine exposure of this sand near Elkton, Md. From its coherence it may be regarded as a fine-grained sandstone. It is either white or pale yellow in color, and about 15 feet are here exposed. Underneath the plastic clay south of Trenton, N. J., the same sand is at least 30 feet deep. It is suggested that, in the absence of fossils to fix its age, it may possibly correspond stratigraphically with the "Hastings sand." The overlying clay contains fossils at Baltimore, which Prof. Uhler identifies as Wealden.

Upon the summit of the same hill, near Elkton, where the above-described sand is exposed, "Bryn Mawr gravel" occurs in abundance. It contains "Mt. Holly conglomerate," and has the same features as in Delaware and Pennsylvania. Whether or not it has any connection with the plastic clay is not known. This same plastic clay, of probably Wealden age, occurs at Turkey Hill, in Bucks County, Penna.

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*Potsdam Sandstone near King of Prussia.*—Mr. THEODORE D. RAND called attention to primal (Potsdam) sandstone rocks in the bed of a valley on the farm of Samuel Tyson, South Chester Valley Hill, near King of Prussia, Montgomery County, Pa.